



Office de la propriété
intellectuelle
du Canada

Un organisme
d'Industrie Canada
www.opic.gc.ca

Canadian
Intellectual Property
Office

An Agency of
Industry Canada
www.cipo.gc.ca

May 22, 2012

Application No. : **2,482,220**
Owner : MICROSOFT CORPORATION
Title : **ONE TO MANY DATA PROJECTION SYSTEM AND METHOD**
Classification : G06F 3/14 (2006.01)
Your File No. : **52053-6 MSS:mcg**
Examiner : Tanya Novo-Verde

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED OF A REQUISITION BY THE EXAMINER IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUBSECTION 30(2) OF THE *PATENT RULES*. IN ORDER TO AVOID ABANDONMENT UNDER PARAGRAPH 73(1)(a) OF THE *PATENT ACT*, A WRITTEN REPLY MUST BE RECEIVED WITHIN THE 6 MONTH PERIOD AFTER THE ABOVE DATE.

This application has been examined taking into account the applicant's correspondence received in this office on September 3, 2009.

The number of claims in this application is 43.

The search of the prior art has revealed the following:

Reference Applied:

International Patent Application

D1: □ WO 01/08353 Farmer 1 February 2001 (01-02-2001)

□ document cited by EPO

D1 discloses a technique for efficient on-line interaction between a group host and group guests, such that the group host has control over information presented to the entire group and has control over the composition of the group.

The examiner has identified the following defects in the application:

Anticipation

Claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19 and 23 do not comply with subsection 28.2(1)(b) of the *Patent Act*. D1 disclosed the claimed subject matter before the claim date.

As to claim 1, D1 discloses a method of giving a presentation to a number of attendees (page 3, lines 2- 11: *"computer information processing system in which network users interactively communicate with each other during a host/leader directed presentation session in a graphical user interface (GUI) environment. During the presentation session, users can interact through an interaction display area of the GUI and are shown information in a simultaneously shown presentation display area, wherein the presentation information is selected by one of the users, who is designated the group host, or leader."*), comprising the steps of:

- starting a presentation session (page 3, lines 8- 10: *"The host initiates an interactive presentation session that the other network users may join and, during the session, the host determines the information to be presented in the GUI display area"*);
- creating a presentation device discoverable by the number of attendees (page 3, lines 8- 11: *"The host initiates an interactive presentation session that the other network users may join and, during the session, the host determines the information to be presented in the GUI display area and determines the users who are permitted to participate in the session."*); and
- creating a terminal services session to allow the number of attendees to view the presentation (page 4, lines 9- 16: *"the functionality is provided through server-side processing, then a properly constructed Internet web site can be accessed by Internet users and the displays may be viewed in a conventional client-side application program, such as a Web browser program. Thus, any Internet user with a web browser can gain access to the system and participate in an on-line interactive e-commerce session, viewing product information and making purchases, and any Internet user is potentially a session guest and a session leader."*).

As to claim 2, D1 discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the step of starting a presentation session comprises the step of specifying a type of presentation session (abstract: *"The group host initiates an interactive presentation session that the other network users may join and, during the session, the host may determine the information to be presented in the information display area and may manage the users who are permitted to participate in the session."*).

As to claim 6, D1 discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

- discovering a number of users (page 3, lines 8- 21);
- selecting at least one of the number of users (page 3, lines 8-12: *"The host initiates an interactive presentation session that the other network users may join and, during the session, the host determines the information to be presented in the GUI display area and determines the users who are permitted to participate in the session. Multiple users can*

interactively exchange comments in the interaction area in response to information in the presentation display area.”);

-establishing a connection with the selected number of users (page 3, lines 8- 21);

-creating an invitation for each of the selected number of users (page 3, lines 24- 30: “access to presentation sessions by users can be made conditional upon password authorization that a user can obtain through the scheduling display”; page 11, lines 28- 30:

“Scheduling Module also provides an interface where Internet users can request invitation to a session, where applicable, as well as where they can register to become a member.”);

and

-sending the invitation to each of the selected users (page 3, lines 24- 30; page 11, lines 28- 30).

As to claim 8, D1 discloses the method of claim 6, further comprising the step of initiating a connect method on the selected number of users directly whereby a terminal services client thereon establishes a connection with the terminal services session (page 4, lines 9- 16: *“the system may be implemented over the Internet...a properly constructed Internet web site can be accessed by Internet users and the displays may be viewed in a conventional client-side application program, such as a Web browser program. Thus, any Internet user with a web browser can gain access to the system and participate in an on-line interactive e-commerce session, viewing product information and making purchases, and any Internet user is potentially a session guest and a session leader. Other features and advantages of the present”).*

As to claim 9, D1 discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of stopping the presentation (page 4, lines 4- 6: *“the host can revoke authorization for any session participant, thereby terminating participation by any user during a session”).*

As to claim 10, D1 discloses the method of claim 9, wherein the step of stopping the presentation comprises the steps of disconnecting any connections and cleaning up any state (page 20, lines 6- 14: *“the session host makes a determination as to when the presentation session should end. If the session should not end, a negative outcome at the decision box, then processing returns to the box 904 sequence, where the host again may select information for presentation, users may join (or leave) at box 906, users exchange messages at box 908, and the host manages the group at box 910”).*

As to claim 11, D1 discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

-receiving an admission request from an attendee (page 3, lines 24- 30; page 11, lines 28- 30: “Scheduling Module also provides an interface where Internet users can request invitation to a session”);

-generating an invitation to the presentation (page 3, lines 24- 30; page 11, lines 28- 30);

-providing the invitation to the attendee (page 3, lines 24- 30; page 11, lines 28- 30).

As to claim 12, D1 discloses the method of claim 11, further comprising the step of verifying a

password provided by the attendee prior to the steps of generating and providing the invitation (page 3, lines 27-30: *"access to presentation sessions by users can be made conditional upon password authorization that a user can obtain through the scheduling display. In another aspect of the invention, a control mechanism controls initiation of presentation sessions to those users who have received authorization to do so"*; page 13, lines 1-3: *"The member area will include text windows in which a member may provide an assigned user name and user password"*; page 15, lines 27- 28: *"The Host Control Module display window 700 also will include a login area 710 in which hosts must provide their user name and user password."*)

As to claim 13, D1 discloses a method of joining a presentation (page 3, line 24- page 4, line 16), comprising the steps of.

- discovering at least one presentation device on a network (page 4, lines 9- 16: *" If the functionality is provided through server-side processing, then a properly constructed Internet web site can be accessed by Internet users and the displays may be viewed in a conventional client-side application program, such as a Web browser program. Thus, any Internet user with a web browser can gain access to the system and participate in an on-line interactive e-commerce session, viewing product information and making purchases, and any Internet user is potentially a session guest and a session leader. Other features and advantages of the present"*);
- sending an admission request to the at least one presentation device (page 3, lines 26- 28: *"access to presentation sessions by users can be made conditional upon password authorization that a user can obtain through the scheduling display."*) ;
- receiving an invitation to the at least one presentation from the presentation device (page 3, line 24- page 4, line 6: *"users decide which presentation session they want to join by consulting a scheduling display of the GUI that lists available interactive presentation sessions that have been or will be initiated by a session host. If desired, access to presentation sessions by users can be made conditional upon password authorization that a user can obtain through the scheduling display. In another aspect of the invention, a control mechanism controls initiation of presentation sessions to those users who have received authorization to do so. Any user may become a group host by..requesting authorization as a session host, commencing at an indicated time. A session host can determine the information to be presented in the GUI presentation display area and can observe a list of participants during a presentation session. If desired, the host can revoke authorization for any session participant, thereby terminating participation by any user during a session. In this way, the host has control over the information presented and the composition of the group."*; page 11, lines 28-30: *" The Scheduling Module also provides an interface where Internet users can request invitation to a session, where applicable, as well as where they can register to become a member."*); and
- initiating a connect method to establish a connection with a terminal services session of the presentation device (page 4, lines 9-16: *"In another aspect of the invention, the functionality to support the user interaction can be implemented with either network server-side processing or client-side processing, depending on the operating environment*

in which the users function. For example, the system may be implemented over the Internet. If the functionality is provided through server-side processing, then a properly constructed Internet web site can be accessed by Internet users and the displays may be viewed in a conventional client-side application program, such as a Web browser program. Thus, any Internet user with a web browser can gain access to the system and participate in an on-line interactive e-commerce session, viewing product information and making purchases, and any Internet user is potentially a session guest and a session leader.").

The same objections are applied to claims 15, 19 and 23.

Obviousness

Claims 3, 4, 5, 7, 14, 16 to 18, 20 to 22 and 24 to 43 do not comply with section 28.3 of the *Patent Act*. The subject matter of these claims would have been obvious on the claim date to a person skilled in the art or science to which it pertains having regard to D1 and in light of the common general knowledge in the art.

As to claim 5, D1 discloses the method of claim 3, further comprising the step of initiating a connect method on the selected projector whereby a terminal services client thereon establishes a connection with the terminal services session (page 4, lines 9- 16: *"In another aspect of the invention, the functionality to support the user interaction can be implemented with either network server-side processing or client-side processing, depending on the operating environment in which the users function. For example, the system may be implemented over the Internet. If the functionality is provided through server-side processing, then a properly constructed Internet web site can be accessed by Internet users and the displays may be viewed in a conventional client-side application program, such as a Web browser program. Thus, any Internet user with a web browser can gain access to the system and participate in an on-line interactive e-commerce session, viewing product information and making purchases, and any Internet user is potentially a session guest and a session leader.").* In addition, it is well-known that every web browser connection is a terminal session usually connecting to TCP port. Therefore, claim 5 is obvious having regard to D1 and in light of the common general knowledge in the art.

As to claim 17, is objected to as per the objections raised for claims 13, 15 and 23. In addition to those features, the feature of parsing the unregister call to retrieve the at least one parameter and unregistering a display device is not specifically disclosed in D1. However, D1 does specify that there are a number of different types of parameters associated with the conference session (page 15, line 27- page 31, line 3: *"The Host Control Module display window 700 also will include a login area 710 in which hosts must provide their user name and user password. Entering such information then permits them to modify entries in a session list area 714 by first clicking on a "Modify" button. In this way, registered hosts can change session names, session meeting parameters, and host names for the sessions that they lead.").* Therefore, it would not involve a technically novel step to realize that the parameter associated with unregistering a call could be one such session parameter that can be modified or changed by the host. The same parameter

based objection is raised for claims 21, 29, 31, 33, 39 and 41. These independent claims are objected to as per the objections raised for claims 13, 15 and 23. In addition to these features each of the claims disclose the feature of parsing a call to obtain a specific parameter. D1 does not specifically disclose the obtaining of the specified parameters in the subject application. However, D1 does disclose the flexibility of the host to be able to modify session parameters (page 15, line 27- page 31, line 3) and this could be further elaborated to include the parameters listed in the subject application. Therefore, claims 17, 21, 29, 31, 33, 39 and 41 are obvious having regard to D1 and in light of the common general knowledge in the art.

Dependent claims 4, 7, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 43 do not define any additional features that would distinguish them from D1 and the common general knowledge in the art, hence the subject matter is deemed obvious.

Claims

Claims 1, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 33, 35, 37, 49 and 41 have been drafted as independent claims and do not comply with subsection 87(1) of the *Patent Rules*. Said claims 19 and 23 include at least all the features of claims 1, 13 and 15 and consequently shall refer thereto, in consideration of subsection 87(2) of the *Patent Rules*, and define only the additional features claimed. Said claim 25 includes all the features of claim 17 and consequently shall refer thereto, in consideration of subsection 87(2) of the *Patent Rules*, and define only the additional features claimed. Said claims 35 and 37 include at least all the features of claim 33 and consequently shall refer thereto, in consideration of subsection 87(2) of the *Patent Rules*, and define only the additional features claimed. All the specified claims differ from each other in terms of minor details that would be best served in a dependent claim so as to bring clarity and more clearly define the subject matter for which protection is being sought.

Claims 1 to 14 specify in their preamble "a method of giving a presentation to a number of attendees" and as such this term leads to ambiguity and lacks clarity. It is unclear as to whether the method is applied in a computing environment or if it pertains to a theatrical application and can be interpreted a number of different ways. The claims as presently worded teach away from the subject invention and are considered to be vague and broad in nature.

Claims 4, 7, 14, 20, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 are indefinite and do not comply with subsection 27(4) of the *Patent Act*. Uncommon abbreviations should be fully defined on their first occurrence in a claim. As to claims 4, 7 and 14 the abbreviation "SSDP" should be defined as "Simple Service Discovery Protocol". As to claims 20, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42, the abbreviation "UDN" should be defined as "Unique Device Name".

Claims 19, 27, 29, 35, 37, 39 and 41 are indefinite and do not comply with subsection 27(4) of the *Patent Act*. The multiple inclusions of the expression "success/ failure" encompasses too many options thereby causing a lack of clarity.

Description

The description contains a statement that incorporates by reference another document and does not comply with subsection 81(1) of the *Patent Rules*. Such a statement is found at page 23, paragraph [0075] and page 38, paragraph [0122] and should be removed.

The description does not comply with section 76 of the *Patent Rules*, which requires that trademarks mentioned in the application be identified as such. If "Universal Plug and Play" in the abstract and on page 3, line 17; page 23, paragraph [0075]; and "Microsoft" on pages page 1, paragraph [0002]; are trademarks, they must be so identified.

The description has not been presented in the proper manner and order and does not comply with section 80 of the *Patent Rules*. More specifically, there are inconsistencies throughout the description whereby on pages 3- 3a there are lines numbered yet the remainder of the description has no line numbering but paragraph numbering instead.

The description does not correctly and fully describe the invention and does not comply with subsection 27(3) of the *Patent Act*. Statements such as those found at page 6, paragraph [0026] and page 17, paragraph [0053] indicating that the claims are to be viewed as broader than the teachings of the description do not correctly describe the invention and should be removed.

In view of the foregoing defects, the applicant is requisitioned, under subsection 30(2) of the *Patent Rules*, to amend the application in order to comply with the *Patent Act* and the *Patent Rules* or to provide arguments as to why the application does comply.

Under section 34 of the *Patent Rules*, any amendment made in response to this requisition must be accompanied by a statement explaining the nature thereof, and how it corrects each of the above identified defects.

Tanya Novo-Verde
Electrical Patent Examiner
819-934-4891

As per CIPO Client Service Standards, a response to a telephone enquiry or voice mail should be provided by the end of the next business day. In the event that attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's Section Head, Chaza Nasrallah, can be reached at (819) 934-2627.